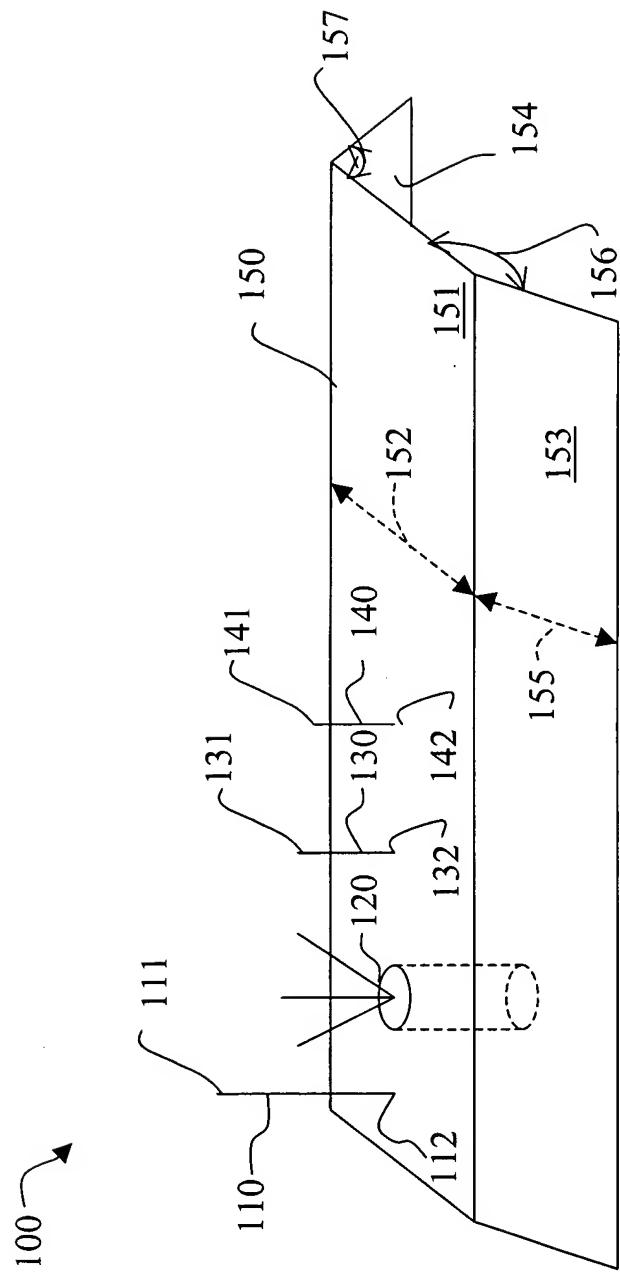


FIG. 1



4-element beam antenna
with a multi-polarized tri-element driver

FIG. 2

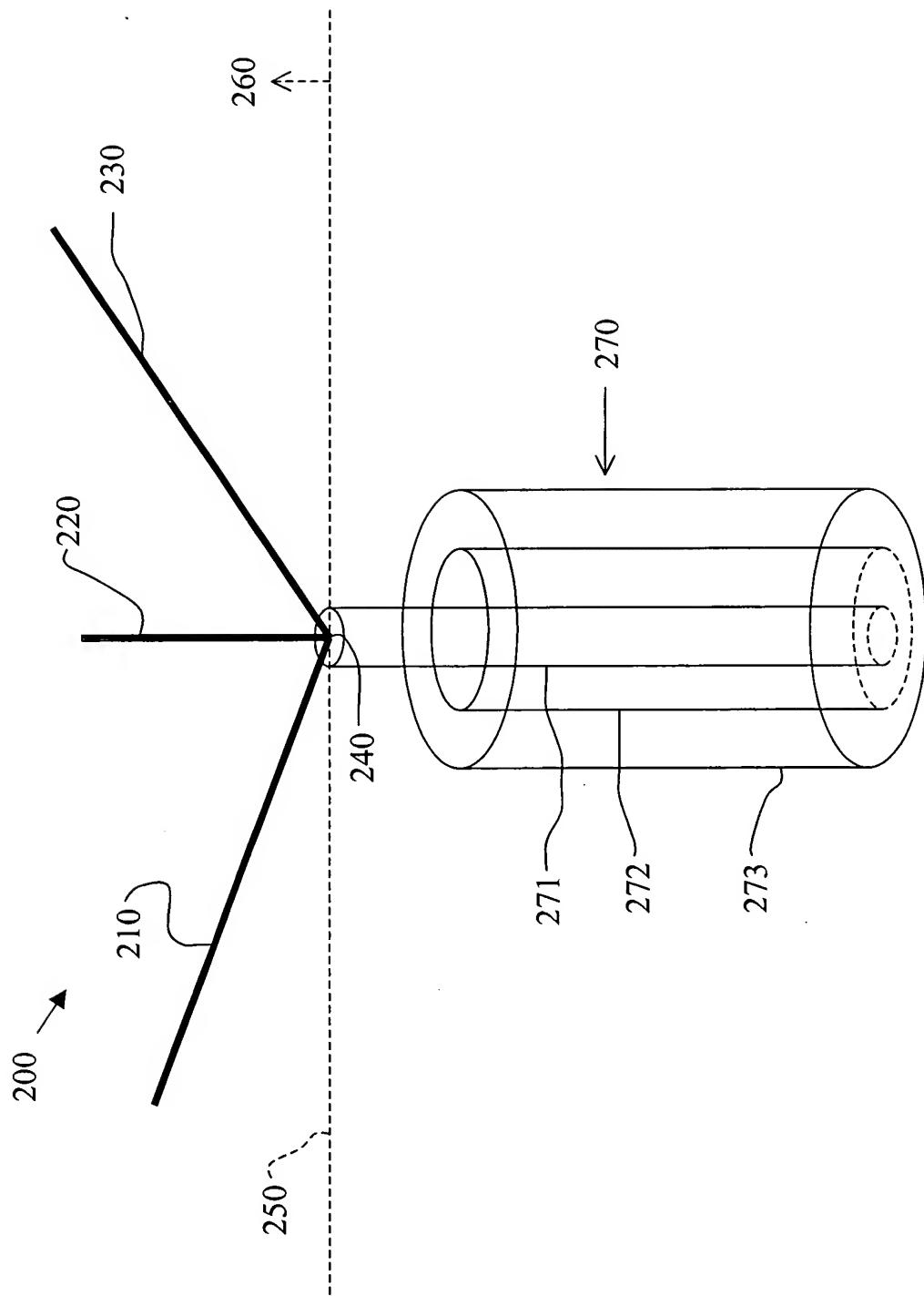


FIG. 3

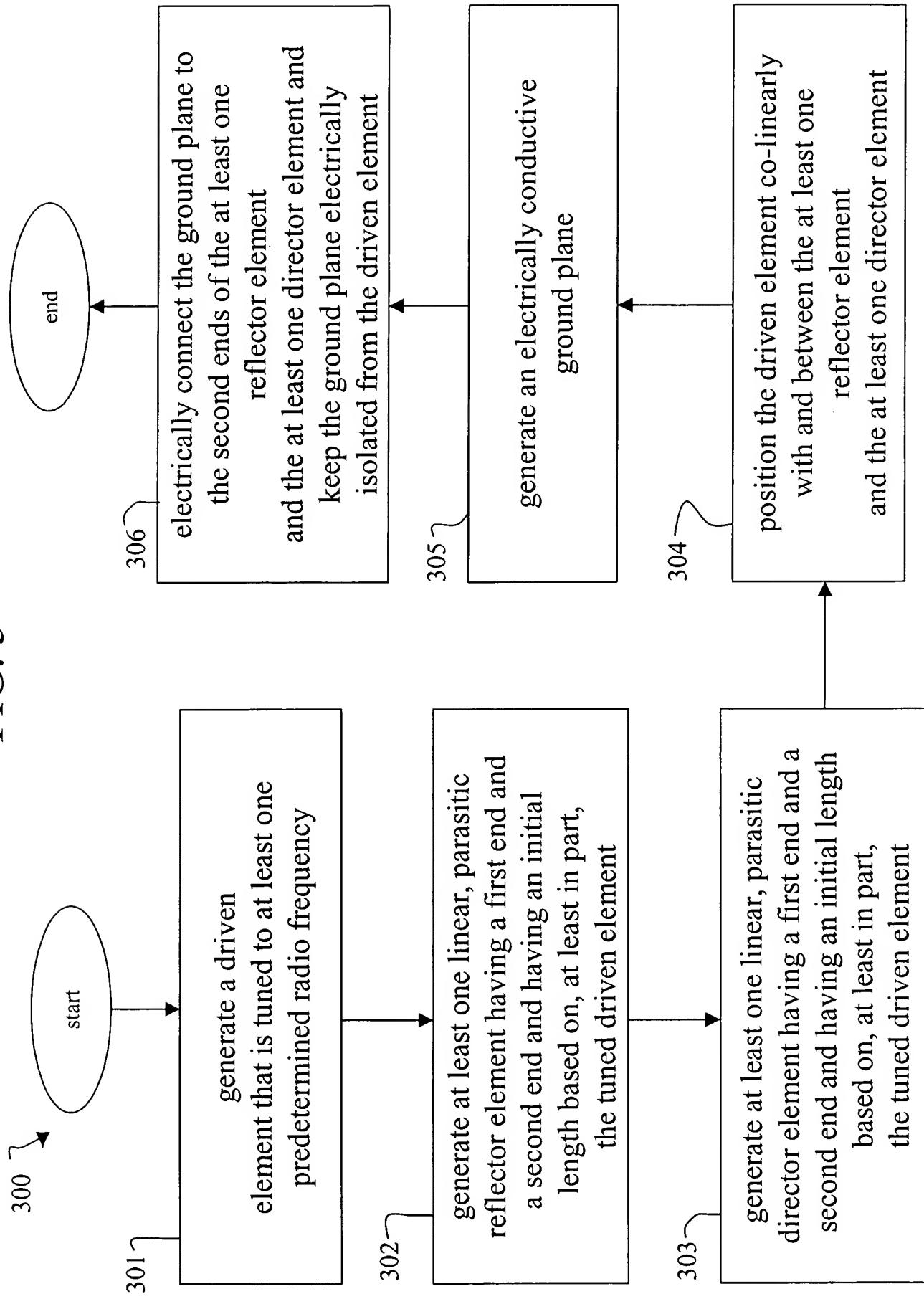
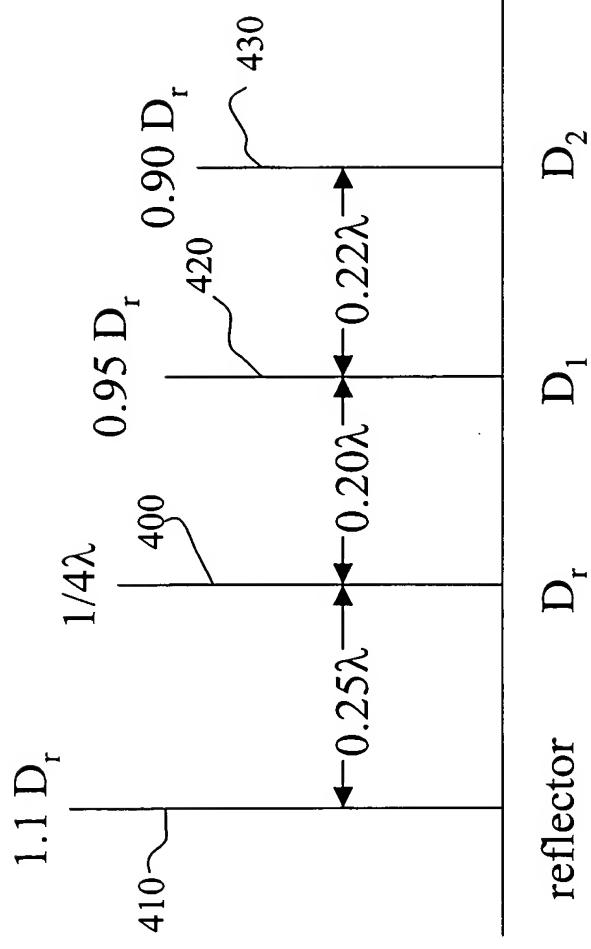


FIG. 4
re-adjustment of antenna elements



$$\begin{aligned}
 D_{1(\text{adjusted})} = & 0.95 * [984/f(\text{MHz})] * (1/4) * (12) * (\text{k-factor}) \\
 & * [1 - [(1-P)_{\text{of } 0.45\lambda} * (1.1/0.95)]] \\
 & * [1 - [(1-P)_{\text{of } 0.20\lambda} * (1.0/0.95)]] \\
 & * [1 - [(1-P)_{\text{of } 0.22\lambda} * (0.9/0.95)]]
 \end{aligned}$$

where $D_r = 1/4 * [984/f(\text{MHz})] * 12 = 1/4\lambda$ in inches

FIG. 5

K-FACTOR

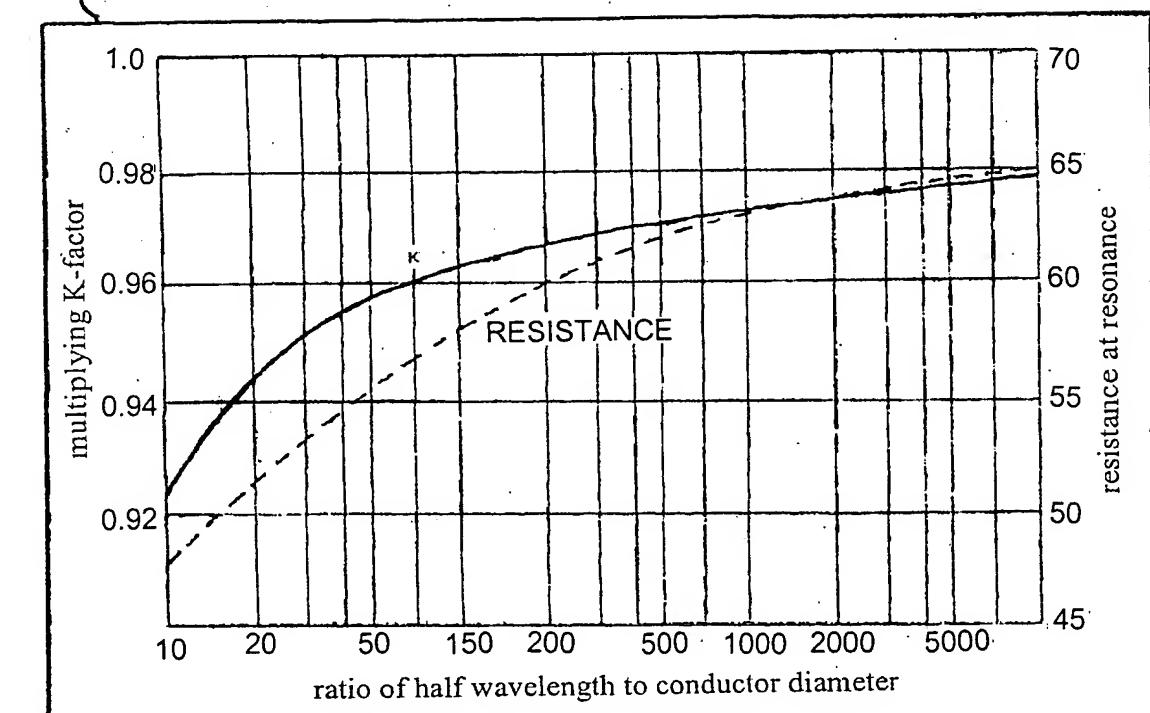


FIG. 6

(1-P) CURVE

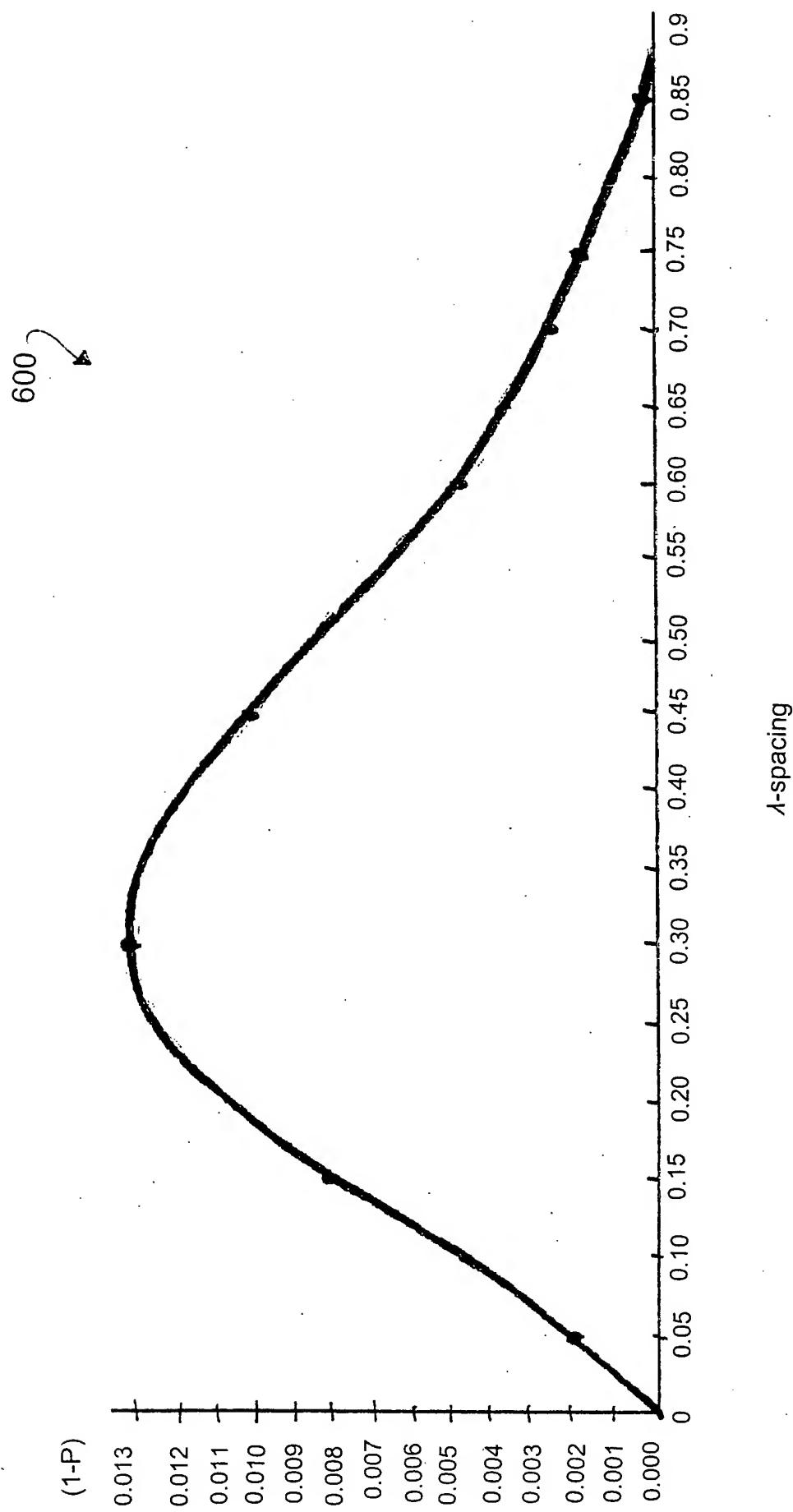


FIG. 7

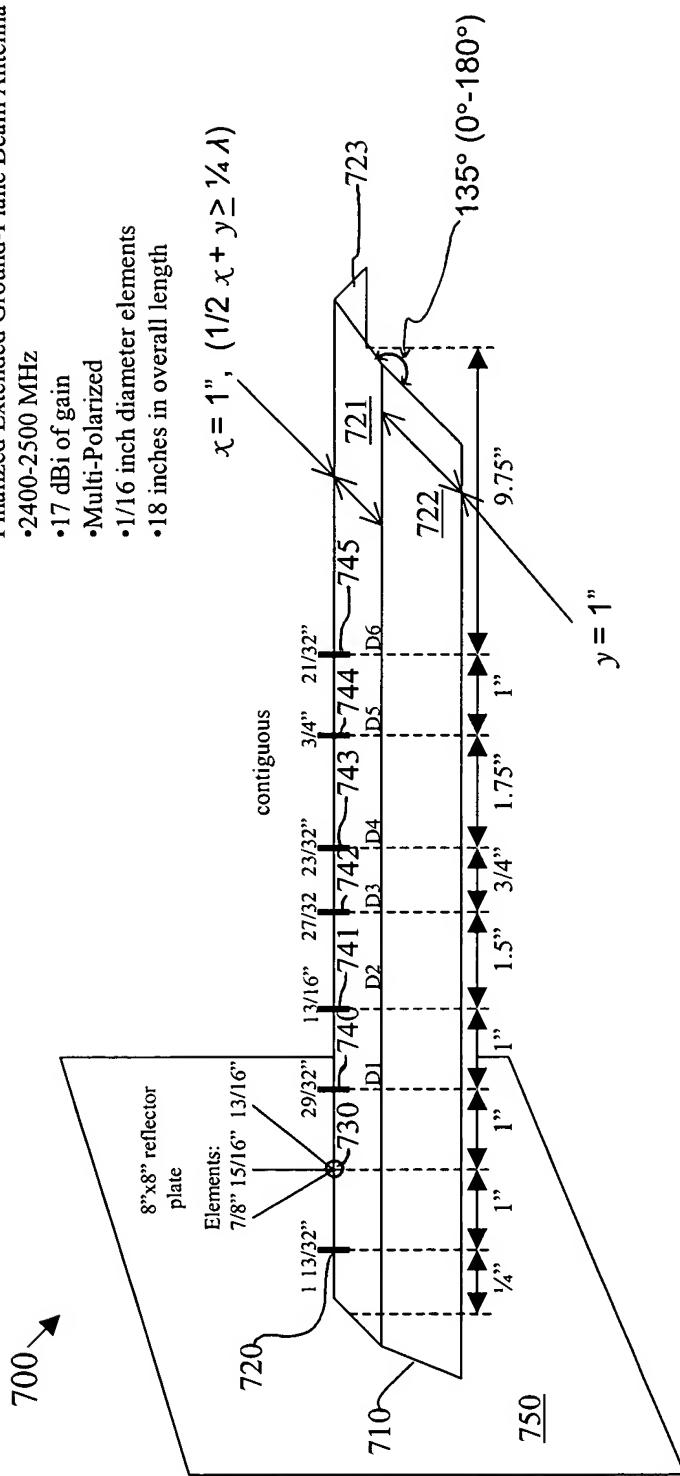
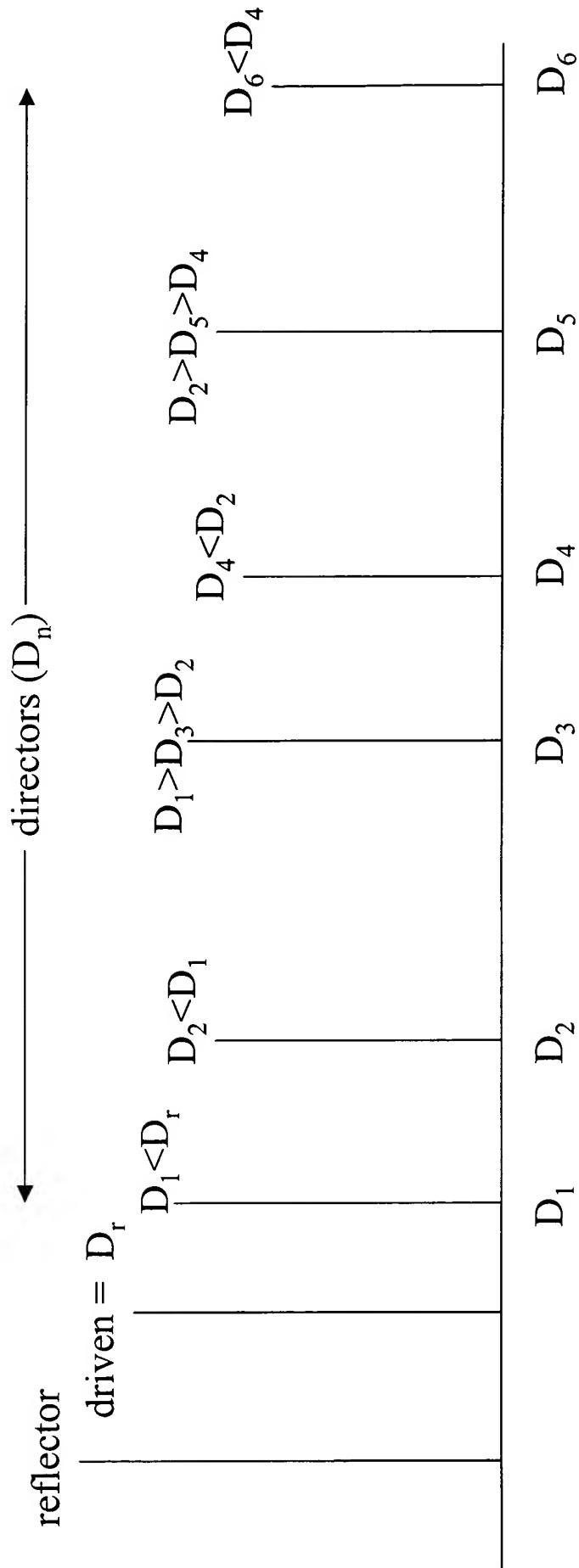


FIG. 8



For odd > 1 :

- the spacing between director elements D_{odd} and $D_{\text{odd-1}}$ is greater than the spacing between director elements $D_{\text{odd-1}}$ and $D_{\text{odd-2}}$
- the length $(D_{\text{odd}} - D_{\text{odd-1}})$ is less than the length $\frac{1}{2} (D_{\text{odd-2}} - D_{\text{odd-1}})$
- the spacing between director elements D_{odd} and $D_{\text{odd-1}}$, and $D_{\text{odd-2}}$ and $D_{\text{odd-1}}$ increase the further the director elements get from the driven element D_r

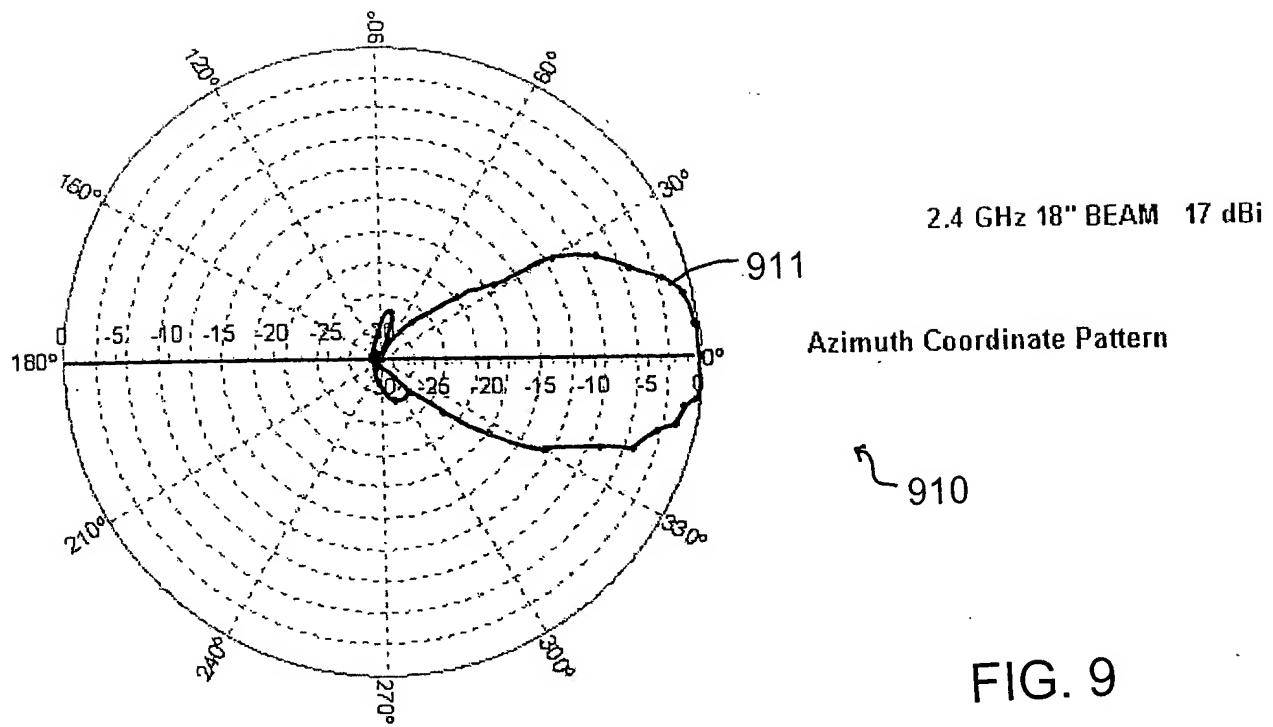


FIG. 9

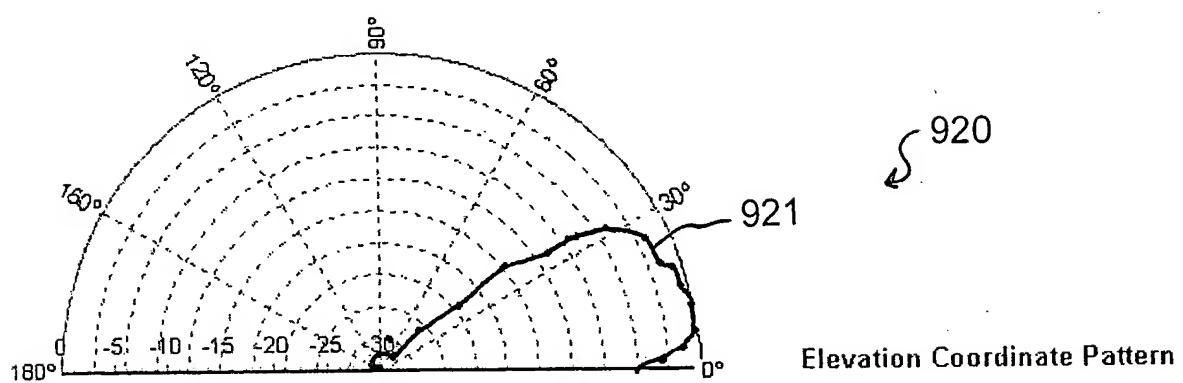


FIG. 10A

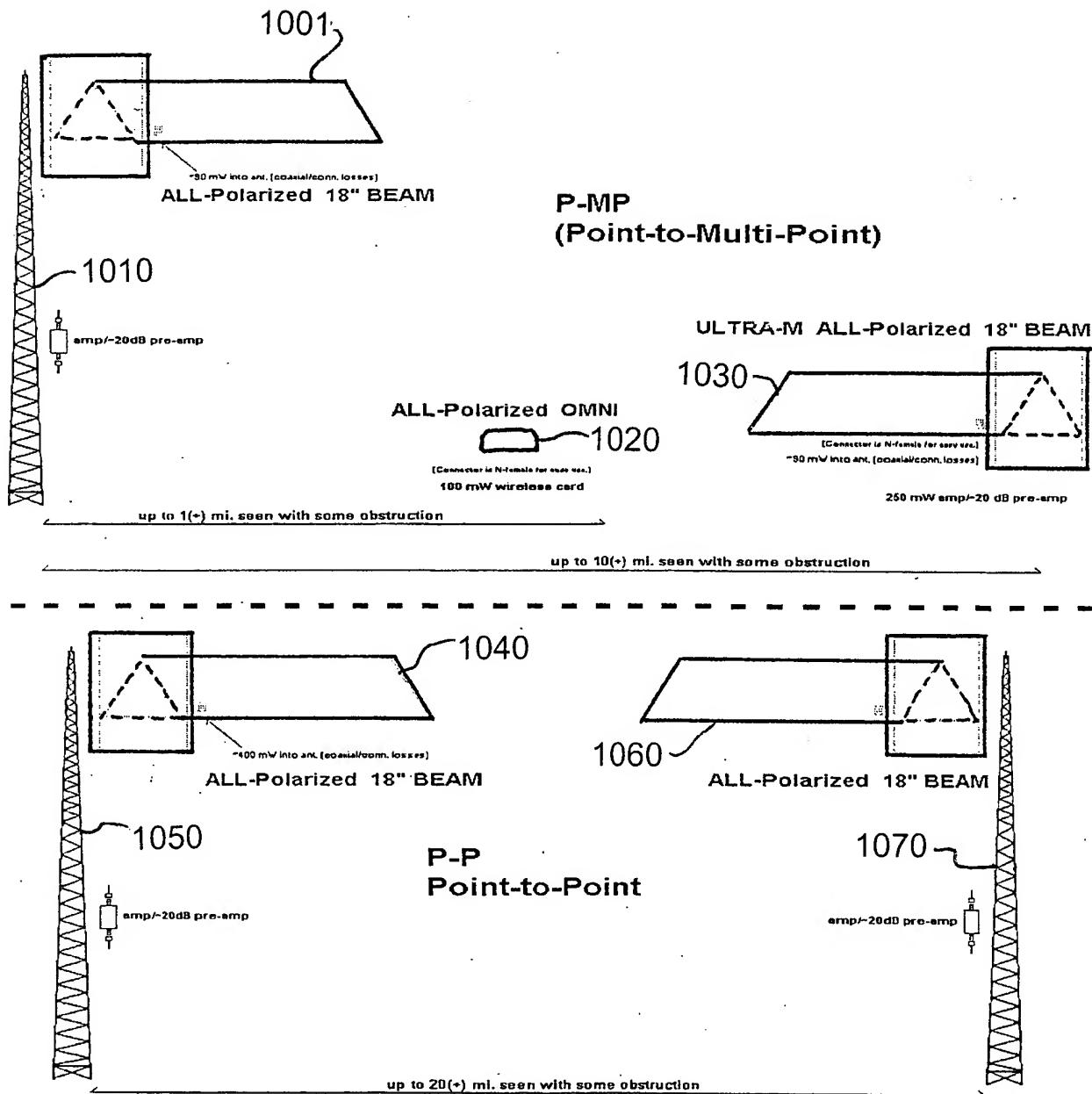


FIG. 10B

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

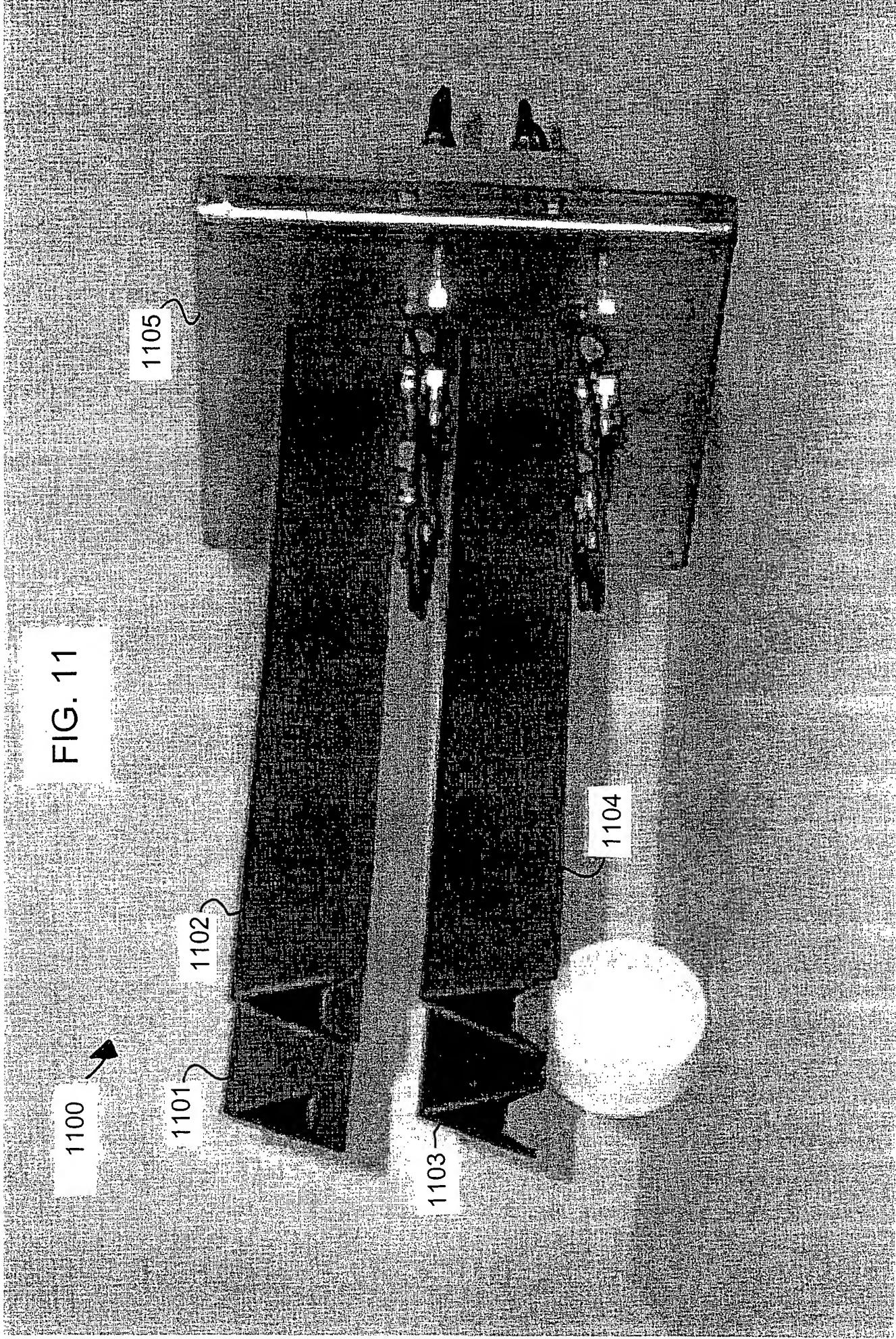


FIG. 11

FIG. 12

1200

